



**U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)
CENTRAL ASIA TASK FORCE**

CENTRAL ASIA REGION – Complex Emergency

Situation Report #32, Fiscal Year (FY) 2002

May 10, 2002

Note: this Situation Report updates previous Central Asia Task Force Situation Reports and Fact Sheets. New information is italicized.

BACKGROUND

Two decades of war in Afghanistan, including a decade-long Soviet occupation and ensuing civil strife, left Afghanistan impoverished and mired in an extended humanitarian crisis. Government infrastructure, including the ability to deliver the most basic health, education, and other social services, collapsed. Severe restrictions by the Taliban, including a restriction on women working outside the home, added to the impact of poverty, particularly on the many households lacking able-bodied adult men. A devastating regional drought compounded the crisis, drying up wells, parching agricultural land, killing off livestock, collapsing rural economies, and eventually exhausting the coping mechanisms of many ordinary Afghans, forcing them to leave their homes in search of food and water.

International relief agencies, with support from the United States (U.S.), have long been active in providing humanitarian assistance to the Afghan people, even during the restrictive years of the Taliban. On October 7, 2001, a Coalition-led military campaign against al-Qaeda and Taliban forces began, and by December 2001, the Taliban had collapsed. The new Afghan Interim Authority (AIA) was sworn in on December 22, 2001, increasing humanitarian access to the country and beginning the process of reconstruction. Tens of thousands of refugee and internally displaced families have started to return to their homes to assist in the rebuilding. The U.S. Agency for International Development's Disaster Assistance Response Team (USAID/DART), which began its emergency coordination work in response to the regional drought in June 2001, continues to assess the humanitarian needs of vulnerable Afghans, and to monitor the relief programs of its implementing partners.

Afghanistan: Numbers at a Glance

Total population (CIA Factbook)26,813,057

Refugees Since January 1, 2002 (UNHCR)

Pakistan 60,000

Iran unknown

Old Caseload Refugees (UNHCR)

Pakistan2,000,000

Iran1,500,000

Refugee Returns Since January 1, 2002 (UNHCR)

Pakistan (voluntary assisted since March 1).....480,000

Pakistan (spontaneous)180,000

Iran (voluntary assisted since April 9) 34,000

Iran (spontaneous).....61,000

Tajikistan: Pyandj River (voluntary assisted)..... 8,918

Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan..... 1,000

Internally Displaced (UNDP/OCHA)

Total as of February 20, 2002..... 920,000

north and northeast..... 500,000

south and west 420,000

Internally Displaced Returns Since January 1, 2002 (IOM)

To Kabul (spontaneous) 64,750

To northeast (spontaneous) 117,000

To Shomali Plain

from Panjshir Valley (voluntary assisted)..... 8,000

from Kabul (voluntary assisted)..... 14,625

To Bamiyan (voluntary assisted) 1,300

From Herat (voluntary assisted) 55,000

From Mazar-e-Sharif (voluntary assisted)..... 48,000

From Bamiyan (voluntary assisted) 8,200

From Jalalabad (voluntary assisted)..... 13,000

From Spin Boldak (voluntary assisted) 585

FY 2001/2002 U.S. Government (USG) Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan* \$563,388,360

FY 2001/2002 USG Humanitarian Assistance to Tajikistan..... \$88,208,180

CURRENT SITUATION

Overview. *More than one quarter of the country's 381 districts have completed the first phase of the Loya Jirga process. The factions fighting in the north around Mazar-e-Sharif have reached a truce. Factional fighting and Coalition operations continue in the east. The effort to eradicate locusts in the northern provinces accelerated as pesticides were dispersed in some areas by helicopter. The*

International Organization for Migration (IOM) announced the pending suspension of some of its programs for internally displaced persons (IDPs) due to lack of funding. The Milak-Zaranj border crossing with Iran in the south re-opened for returning refugees. The World Health Organization (WHO) is working to control the epidemic spread of leishmaniasis, a skin disease transmitted by sand flies.

Political/Military. *The first phase of the Loya Jirga process continued this week, bringing to 98 the number of assemblies (shuras) convened to select district representatives. Over the coming weeks, each of the county's 381 districts will hold shuras. These representatives will in turn meet at the end of May in nine regional centers across the country to select their district's delegation to the Loya Jirga, to be held June 10-16 in Kabul. Eventually, 1,051 Afghans will be chosen to attend the Loya Jirga, with an additional 450 seats reserved for various Afghan institutions and groups. Under the Bonn Agreement, the Loya Jirga will determine a two-year transitional government until elections are held.*

According to press reports, tribal leaders from seven of Afghanistan's southern and eastern provinces stated in a petition to the U.N. Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and the Special Independent Loya Jirga Commission their intention to boycott the Loya Jirga meeting in June. The tribal leaders were reported to be asking that the Loya Jirga be postponed for 18 months, as the process in their opinion has failed to keep out warlords and others who have committed atrocities. They also claim that the formula for the creation of the Loya Jirga is undemocratic, is being convened without heed to traditional guidelines, and is not based on the country's 1964 constitution as the Bonn Agreement had stipulated.

Reports indicate that some Afghan citizens in the northern provinces participating in the first phase delegate selection process for the Loya Jirga have experienced intimidation, threats, and bribery.

The U.N. team investigating possible mass graves in Bamiyan Province also visited two sites near Mazar-e-Sharif in Balkh Province. According to the U.N. Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), the team photographed the sites, uncovered a number of bodies, recorded details, and recommended measures for protection until further investigation can be undertaken. Initial observations reported by UNAMA indicate the collective burial within the past few months of an unidentified number of male corpses, apparently of Pashtun origin, whose likely cause of death was suffocation.

Security. *On May 9, several missiles were fired at the Jalalabad airport, the first such incident to occur in that area this year. The missiles landed in a deserted portion of the airport and caused no injuries. Local officials attributed the attack to a new outbreak of factional fighting.*

On May 5, UNAMA and the AIA brokered a truce between fighters loyal to Abdul Rashid Dostum and fighters loyal to Atta Mohammed. The factions had engaged in clashes since April 30 in the northern Balkh and Sar-e-Pul provinces. The factions agreed to establish a Joint Security Commission and to create a 600-person multi-ethnic police force for the provincial capital Mazar-e-Sharif, to prohibit the carrying of weapons in Mazar-e-Sharif, and to withdraw tanks, armored personnel carriers, and artillery from the city within 24 hours. On May 8, Dostum and Atta met and reported satisfaction with the ongoing implementation of the agreement. However, on the same day there were reports of clashes in Shulgareh, Balkh Province, a previous flashpoint in the conflict.

On May 7, in Paktia Province, the Gardez tribal council and the governor Taj Muhammad Wardak issued a seven-day ultimatum to warlord Padshah Khan Zadran to surrender his forces or face war. On April 27, Zadran fired hundreds of rockets on Gardez in an attempt to reclaim the governorship, after AIA Chairman Hamid Karzai replaced Zadran with Wardak as governor last month.

A new governor appointed by Karzai arrived in Khost Province last week, but has been unable to assume leadership due to the occupation of the governor's office by warlord Kamal Khan. Khan is the brother of warlord Padshah Khan Zadran in Paktia Province. Zadran has reportedly instructed his brother to drive the new governor away.

On May 6, unidentified assailants fired three rockets in the direction of U.S. forces in Khost Province, but no injuries were reported. Coalition and Afghan military forces seized four truckloads of ammunition from the area where the shots were fired.

According to the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), incidents of fighting have impacted their operations. Bombing prevented food aid monitors from working in Khost Province, and an evaluation mission to certain districts in Balkh Province was cancelled due to insecurity.

The U.N. is reportedly considering increased security measures for its staff in Afghanistan, including the relocation of some staff in the north and the use of police escorts for convoys in Jalalabad, Kabul, Gardez, and Khandahar.

Locust. *UNAMA reports that the most severe case of locust infestation in 30 years is threatening crops in*

northern Afghanistan. The provinces most affected are Kunduz, Sar-e-Pul, Baghlan, Samangan, Faryab, Jowzjan, and Badghis. UNAMA estimates that farmers in northern Baghlan Province have lost up to 40 percent of their crop, while in some parts of Samangan Province there has been complete destruction of crops. The U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), with USAID/OFDA and British Department for International Development (DFID) support, and in cooperation with the AIA, local authorities, and international organizations, has been coordinating a program of manual and chemical eradication since the early spring to minimize damage to crops. On May 9, helicopters began releasing pesticides to control locust infestations in Badghis and Faryab provinces. FAO reports that it has an adequate stock of pesticide for its eradication requirements.

Food Aid and Logistics. Since October 2001, WFP, with support from USAID, has delivered 449,673 MT of food into Afghanistan, of which 358,969 MT has been distributed throughout the country, assisting some 6.6 million Afghans. WFP has conducted more than 60 rapid assessment missions in Afghanistan over the past few weeks. The findings indicate an increased need for food aid in the pre-harvest hunger period of April, May and June. WFP reported that malnutrition persists, the sale of household assets continues, and more children are being pushed into the labor market to support their families. WFP's target is to provide 275,000 MT of food assistance to an estimated nine million people until the harvest in July.

According to WFP, most of its sub-offices across the country are reporting pipeline breaks since early May due to a lack of donations. As a result, WFP indicates it has been forced to scale down some of its operations, suspending food assistance to some communities engaged in food for asset creation, food for work projects, food for education, and food for civil servants programs.

IDPs and Refugees. The U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the AIA, and the non-governmental organization (NGO) community are preparing for the anticipated return this summer of more than 1.2 million Afghan refugees and IDPs. According to UNHCR, more than 531,000 Afghan refugees have been assisted in returning home in the ten weeks since UNHCR and the AIA began their voluntary repatriation program in coordination with neighboring governments. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) reports more than

150,00 IDPs have also been assisted in returning home.

UNHCR reported that 32 repatriation centers will eventually be open across Afghanistan to provide start-up packages of assistance to returnees, with 18 currently operating. Although these centers were designed to serve the voluntary repatriation program, spontaneous returnees are also permitted to receive start-up packages from the centers.

UNHCR reports that more than 450,000 Afghans have returned from Pakistan since its program began March 1, exceeding in just two months UNHCR's planning figure for returns for the whole year. Ninety percent of the returnees pass through the Takhtabaig voluntary repatriation center near Peshawar, Pakistan. An estimated 40 percent are destined for urban centers in Afghanistan, with roughly three in every four returnees going back to Nangarhar and Kabul provinces.

According to UNHCR, more than 34,000 Afghans have returned home from Iran since its program began on April 9. The majority of these returns have been through the northern Islam Qala crossing point at Dogharun. The Milak-Zaranj border crossing in the south, which had been closed due to factional fighting since the voluntary repatriation began, reopened on May 5. Afghan refugees are registering to return home from Iran at the rate of 2,000-5,000 per day, exceeding the current capacity of the voluntary repatriation operation, which had planned to handle only 1,600 returns per day. UNHCR estimates that 80 percent of returnees coming from Iran through the Islam Qala border crossing are heading to areas outside Herat Province, mainly to Kabul and other urban centers. This runs contrary to UNHCR's initial expectation that most returnees would remain in Herat.

UNHCR reports that approximately 10,000 Afghans have been assisted in returning home from the northern Central Asia states, including Tajikistan and Turkmenistan.

Several road accidents involving refugees were reported this week. On May 9, a rented IOM truck carrying 23 returnees from Iran overturned near Katakan in Faryab Province, killing six people and injuring 13 more. The four families involved were being assisted in returning to Bamiyan Province. On May 5, two vehicles carrying returnees from Pakistan were involved in two separate accidents on the Torkham-Jalalabad road. In the first, six people lost their lives and 15 sustained serious injuries when a

truck overturned five kilometers inside of the border. In the second incident, a bus went off the road about 20 kilometers from the border, injuring an unknown number of passengers.

On May 4, IOM announced that it may be forced to suspend some of its IDP care and maintenance and IDP transport programs due to a lack of funding. Following IOM's announcement, UNHCR is considering increasing the travel grant it provides to IDPs and refugees to compensate for reduced IOM support.

UNHCR, in cooperation with IOM, has assisted 1,300 IDPs from Kabul to return home to Bamiyan Province. Returnees to the central Bamiyan highlands receive a winterization package, as the weather is still cold and many houses were damaged or destroyed by war.

In Herat, IOM has assisted more than 55,000 IDPs from Maslakh, Shaidayee, Rawzabagh, and Minarets IDP camps to return to their homes in Herat and Badghis provinces.

In Mazar-e-Sharif, IOM has assisted 48,000 persons to return to their homes in several provinces across northern Afghanistan. Returns to some districts were temporarily suspended this week due to factional fighting in the area.

From the central Bamiyan Province, some 8,200 mostly ethnic Hazara Afghans have returned to 13 villages in the Shaighan Valley, Baghlan Province since April 22.

Near Jalalabad, UNHCR and IOM have assisted more than 13,000 IDPs from Hesar Shahi camp to return to their villages in Nangarhar, Laghman, and Kabul provinces. A survey in Hesar Shahi camp last month found some 17,000 people out of the 24,000 camp residents wanted to return home.

On May 13, UNHCR and the German Technical Cooperation agency (GTZ) will begin assisting the voluntary repatriation to their homes in Afghanistan of a portion of the 80,000 IDPs living in the Spin Boldak/Chaman border area with Pakistan. There are still 40,000 Afghans waiting in no man's land to enter Pakistan, some of whom are reportedly refusing what limited assistance is available in protest of their conditions. UNHCR is working with authorities on both sides of the border to resolve the crisis. A survey of families in no man's land revealed that nearly half are ethnic Pashtuns originating from northern Afghanistan, and about 30 percent of the

total number would be willing to return to their homes if helped to do so. Meanwhile, for those Afghans who cannot or do not want to return home, UNHCR is considering relocation to several new sites in Kandahar.

On May 8, the Mahkaki and Mile-46 IDP camps in southern Afghanistan near the border with Iran were officially closed. The camps had emptied of Afghan IDPs, who returned to their places of origin. The Iranian government, which maintained a closed border during last fall's military campaign by Coalition forces, established the camps just inside Afghanistan in October 2001. The camps held up to 10,500 Afghans at their fullest, and were administered by the Iranian Red Crescent Society.

Health. *WHO is working with local health officials to control the epidemic spread of leishmaniasis, a disfiguring skin disease caused by a parasite transmitted through the sting of a sand fly. It is estimated that 100,000 people have already been infected in Kabul, and 250,000 Afghans nationwide are expected to become infected this year. The disease, which spreads during the warmer months, is also endemic in Mazar-e-Sharif and Kandahar. The spread of the disease is linked to poor social conditions, especially a lack of hygiene and poor removal of waste material. The carrier sand fly is also found in the dried mud used in constructing houses. The recent movement of refugees and IDPs is expected to exacerbate the likelihood of the disease spreading. WHO has recommended that people sleep under mosquito nets at night to try to avoid being bitten by sand flies after dark, when the tiny insect is particularly active.*

WHO is planning to rehabilitate local health facilities in Baghlan Province, the site of two earthquakes on March 25 and April 12 in Nahrin and Burkah districts that left more than six hundred people dead. The rehabilitated medical facilities will include specialized services for post-earthquake injuries and care of trauma victims.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Background. On October 4, 2001, Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs Christina B. Rocca redeclared a complex humanitarian disaster in Afghanistan for FY 2002. To date, FY 2001 and FY 2002 USG humanitarian assistance for Afghans is provided by USAID/OFDA, Food for Peace (USAID/FFP), Democracy & Governance (USAID/DG), Office of Transition Initiatives

(USAID/OTI), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM), Department of State's Humanitarian Demining Program (State/HDP), the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (State/INL), the Department of Defense (DOD), and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The assistance is for displaced persons inside Afghanistan and Afghan refugees in neighboring countries.

On March 26, 2002, U.S. Ambassador to Afghanistan Robert P. Finn issued a disaster declaration due to the earthquake in Baghlan Province. USAID/OFDA responded by providing an additional \$25,000 in Disaster Assistance Authority to ACTED, one of many USAID-funded grantees that are providing humanitarian assistance to the affected population.

In Tajikistan, on October 10, 2001, U.S. Chargé d'Affaires James A. Boughner declared a disaster due to drought, and requested funds for a seed and fertilizer distribution program. USAID/OFDA responded by providing \$998,180 through the U.S. Embassy to Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) for the purchase and distribution of winter wheat seeds and fertilizer.

USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE

Personnel. USAID/OFDA currently has one Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) based in Kabul to assess humanitarian activities and logistical capacity in the region. USAID/DART

members coordinate with the humanitarian relief community and assess the humanitarian situation.

New Actions. USAID/OFDA is providing \$38,500 to HOPE Worldwide in support of the rehabilitation of the Karte Seh Medical Hospital and its annex, the AIA Ministry of Public Health's Institute for Malaria and Leishmaniasis, in Kabul. This quick impact project will improve the provision of healthcare to Afghan men, women, and children nationwide, as the hospital and its annexes serve residents of Kabul and as well as distant provinces. This is the first full rehabilitation of a hospital in Afghanistan.

OTHER USG ASSISTANCE

New Actions. The U.S. Department of State's Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) is providing \$172,667 to Church World Service (CWS) in support of health services for Afghan refugees in Mansehra, Pakistan and returning refugees in Nangarhar, Afghanistan.

State/PRM is providing \$2,157,662 to the Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF) in support of programs to address the urgent humanitarian needs of vulnerable Afghan refugees and IDPs returning to Bamiyan and Kabul provinces.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO CENTRAL ASIA

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
AFGHANISTAN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY FY 2002				
USAID/OFDA				
	Airlifts and OFDA Relief Commodities	Procurement and/or transport of blankets, plastic sheeting, tents, kitchen sets, medical kits, wheat bags, high energy biscuits, and sugar		\$4,178,994
	AirServ	Air Transportation Services		\$1,574,756
	ACTED	Nahrin earthquake response	Baghlan	\$25,000
	ACTED	Food, non-food items	Northeast	\$5,500,000
	ACTED	IDP camp management	Baghlan	\$630,000

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
ACTED		Livelihoods, agriculture, emergency rehab	Takhar, Baghlan, Shamali, Kabul, and Faryab.	\$750,000
CARE		Water/sanitation, agricultural rehabilitation, shelter	All	\$3,537,035
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)		Non-Food Items for 200,000 people	Central Highlands	\$988,087
Church World Service		Transport of non-food items		\$49,902
Concern Worldwide		Distribution of seeds & tools, rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure, income generation activities	Badakshan, Baghlan, Takhar, Bamiyan provinces	\$1,737,318
Concern Worldwide		Shelter—repair 5,000 homes	Northeast	\$1,203,343
Field Support		Operational support for DARTs in Central Asia Region		\$1,820,583
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)		Seed multiplication, procurement, and distribution		\$1,095,000
FAO		Agriculture, seed multiplication		\$300,000
FAO		Manual locust eradication program	North	\$260,000
FAO		Security surveillance, water resource management, farm power, & spring seed distribution	All	\$2,500,000
FOCUS / Aga Khan		Seed multiplication, water supply rehabilitation, and complementary food distribution	Bamiyan, Baghlan, and Balkh	\$1,436,134
GOAL		Food, shelter, water, sanitation, winterization	Samangan and Jowzjan provinces	\$5,500,000
GOAL		Emergency shelter, water and sanitation, non-food-items for IDPs, locust eradication	Samangan	\$600,000
GOAL		Emergency agricultural, potable water and sanitation rehabilitation, and shelter repair	Samangan and Jowzjan provinces	\$1,000,000
HOPE Worldwide		Repair of hospital and annex	Kabul	\$38,500
International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA)		Seed multiplication, technical assistance for seed procurement and regulation	All	\$2,525,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)		Food, non-food items	All	\$2,500,000
International Organization for Migration (IOM)		Food, non-food items	Badghis, Faryab, Balkh provinces	\$562,313
IOM		Distribution of charcoal for cooking and heating fuel	Herat, Kunduz, and Faryab	\$1,069,760
International Medical Corps (IMC)		Primary health care	Herat	\$735,000
IMC		Primary health care	Bamiyan, Wardak, Parwan	\$3,500,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)		Food, potable water, well rehabilitation	North	\$3,650,000

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
IRC		Medical, public health, education & self-help programs in camps and urban settings	Balkh, Ghor	\$3,250,104
International Resource Group (IRG)		Food Augmentation Team		\$614,820
Mercy Corps		Food, water, non-food items	South, Central	\$2,000,000
Mercy Corps		Rehabilitation of wells & agriculture infrastructure, seed multiplication	Nimroz, Helmand, Kandahar, Uruzgan, Takhar, Kunduz & Baghlan	\$3,000,308
UNOCHA		Coordination	All	\$2,500,000
UNICEF		Water, sanitation	All	\$2,500,000
UNICEF		Nutrition, health, water, sanitation	All	\$1,650,000
UNCHS (Habitat)		Cash-for-work rehabilitation of public areas, solid waste removal	Kabul, Kandahar, Mazar-e-Sharif	\$382,850
Save the Children (SC)/US		Support Assessment Mission	South, West	\$93,467
SC/US		Nutrition	North	\$206,488
SC/US		Food, health	Central and North	\$2,000,000
SC/US		Spot reconstruction, cash-for-work, and medical clinic rehabilitation	Faryab, Sar-e-Pul	\$3,262,312
Shelter for Life (SFL)		Cash-for-work road reconstruction & emergency home repair for returning IDPs	Kunduz & Takhar	\$1,294,550
SFL		Shelter	Herat	\$130,000
Solidarites		Rehabilitation, agricultural revitalization	Balkh, Bamiyan, Samangan	\$1,739,115
Tufts University		Assessment Mission	South, West	\$201,868
World Food Program (WFP)		Food - 15,000 MT, processing, transport		\$6,000,000
WFP		Emergency road repair	Turkmen border	\$300,000
WFP		Purchase of trucks for food delivery		\$5,000,000
WFP		Joint Logistics Center		\$2,000,000
WFP		Logistics support equipment and services	All	\$2,500,000
Total FY 2002 USAID/OFDA				\$89,892,607
USAID/FFP				
WFP		Airlift from Quetta, Pakistan to Osh, Kyrgyzstan		\$2,000,000
WFP		31,050 MT Lentils and vegetable oil		\$25,418,500
WFP		36,000 MT Wheat		\$15,900,000
WFP		72,700 MT Food commodities		\$38,555,000
WFP		24,320 MT Food commodities		\$18,600,000
Total FY 2002 USAID/FFP				\$100,473,500
USAID/OTI				
Voice of America		Radio program		\$187,820

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
IOM		HEAR bulletin and radios		\$1,500,000
IOM		Community reconstruction		\$8,095,631
Internews		Media/journalist training		\$998,720
RONCO		Small grants/operations support		\$3,000,000
UNDP		UNDP Trust Fund in support of the Interim Afghan Administration		500,000
Total FY 2002 USAID/OTI.....				\$14,282,171
STATE/HDP				
HALO Trust		Demining program		\$3,300,000
UNICEF		Mine awareness program		\$700,000
UN Mine Action Program		Demining equipment		\$1,000,000
RONCO		UXO experts		\$2,000,000
Total FY 2002 State/HDP				\$7,000,000
USDA				
WFP		40,000 MT of Food commodities		\$22,500,000
Total FY 2002 USDA				\$22,500,000
STATE/PRM				
Church World Service		Support for refugees and returnees		\$172,667
Cooperative Housing Foundation		Support for returning refugees and IDPs in Bamiyan and Kabul		\$2,157,662
ICRC		Emergency Appeal		\$10,100,000
ICMC		Support for Afghans in Pakistan		\$515,304
IFRC		Emergency Appeal		\$4,000,000
IOM		Support for Refugees and IDPs		\$4,800,000
IOM		Emergency Appeal		\$2,000,000
IOM		Support for Refugees and IDPs		\$1,000,000
IRC		Operational Support		231,248
Mercy Corps		Support for Afghans in Pakistan		\$376,781
Mercy Corps		Operational support		\$162,775
Save the Children/US		Health services for Afghan refugees		\$1,833,251
UNDP		Support for Information Systems		\$500,000
UNOCHA		Donor Alert for Afghans Program		\$2,125,000
UNOCHA		Coordination of activities (communications, IT, security)		\$1,000,000
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)		Special Program for Afghanistan		\$500,000
UNHCR		Emergency Appeal		\$30,000,000
UNHCR		Support for returning Afghan refugees		\$20,000,000
UNICEF		Back-to-school campaign		\$2,000,000
UNICEF		Emergency Relief		\$4,000,000
WFP		Operations/Logistics Support		\$4,000,000
WFP		Coordination and Support Services		\$1,500,000
WHO		Basic health for returning Afghans		\$1,000,000
Total FY 2002 State/PRM **				\$93,974,688
DOD				
		Airdrop of 2,423,700 Humanitarian Daily Rations (HDRs)		\$50,897,769

USG AGENCY	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	REGION	AMOUNT
Total FY 2002 DOD				\$50,897,769
Total FY 2002 USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan				\$379,020,735

TAJIKISTAN – DROUGHT FY 2002				
USAID/OFDA				
CARE		Purchase and distribution of winter wheat to 36,000 people		\$998,180
Total FY 2002 USAID/OFDA.....				\$998,180
USAID/FFP				
WFP		35,000 MT wheat flour		20,000,000
Total FY 2002 USAID/FFP.....				\$20,000,000
Total FY 2002 USG Humanitarian Assistance to Tajikistan.....				\$20,998,180

FY 2001/ FY 2002 SUMMARY	
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2001*.....	\$184,367,625
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2002	\$379,020,735
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan for FY 2002/2001.....	\$563,388,360
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Tajikistan FY 2001.....	\$67,210,000
Note: FY 2001 USG assistance to Tajikistan included assistance through USAID/OFDA, USAID/FFP, USDA, the Department of State, and Freedom Support Act funds administered through a variety of agencies.	
Total USG Humanitarian Assistance to Tajikistan FY 2001/2002.....	\$88,208,180

*Note: Detailed breakdowns of FY01 and FY02 assistance are available in previous Central Asia Region situation reports.

**Note: State/PRM contributions include funding obligated to international organizations and NGOs in FY02, as well as new contributions to UN partners announced on April 2.

Bernd McConnell
Director, Central Asia Task Force

USAID/OFDA bulletins can be obtained from the USAID web site at http://www.usaid.gov/hum_response/ofda/situation.html